11.

ENGLISH PRICES OF WHEAT AND THE OPERATION OF NATURAL ECO-

NOMIC LAWS. London, September 8.

It has been one of the stock arguments of the merican Populist that silver and wheat have ways been in sympathetic touch, and that hatever tended to discredit one impaired the alse of the other also. "They are never diided in their fortunes," he will say. giver is high, wheat commands a good price and the farmer is prosperous. When silver is 10%, wheat is too cheap to be grown profitably and the farmer is ruined." He surveys the presof conditions of agriculture and finds signs of apression and discontent everywhere, and he ennects all this distress and restlessness with the demonstration of silver. He considers that the one main cause of agricultural ruln, and he mes that any monetary policy which will store the value of silver will carry up the price of wheat with it, and that farmers will min be prosperous in an era of good prices and emunerative industry.

Agricultural depression has been deepening in england for so long a period that farmers here ack faith for believing that the cloud can have silver lining. For thirty years their chief injustry has been menaced with foreign competiwithout reference to the relations of gold and silver. The following comparative exhist for triennial periods shows the shrinkage d domestic supply and the increase in imported wheat:

BRITISH WHEAT SUPPLY.

eupply, bush, less exports, 122,583,688 53,393,840 71,096,072 129,421,056 67,717,100 171,536,408 The proportion of net imports of wheat, which was 30.34 per cent thirty years ago, has increased to 71.60 per cent. The acreage has defined 39 per cent and the home production production of wheat under pressure of foreign competition has been accompanied by a steady decline of prices as shown by the following PRICE OF WHEAT IN ENGLAND-ANNUAL

AVERAGE PER BUSHEL OF 60 POUNDS.

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represents the movement of wheat during wenty-four years in European countries whose ports are open to grain. When this period is ditited into two equal sections of twelve years the decline in prices is found to be only 414d. in the first half and 2s. 414d. in the second half. Whatever causes were operating to produce the fall in wheat, by which agricultural interests have been depressed in England and throughout the world, were far less effective from 1869 to 1881 than from 1881 to the present time.

During the first twelve years there were two sharp advances in price, one in 1871, when Germany and France were at war and there was a great contraction in the European production of sheat; and the other in 1877, when Russian agriulture was paralyzed by the war with Turkey During the second twelve years there was only one considerable advance in price. That was in 191, when, through the failure of the crops in Russia, the export of wheat was prohibited and there were in America extraordinary speculative movements in grain. With the exception of these itervals, when the world's supply of wheat was largely reduced by war and crop failures. prices have gone down steadily, but more rapidly and decisively after 1882-83 than during the 70's. Vet it was during the 70's that the monetary changes, on which the s

la; stress, were effected. It was in 1871 that Germany took the first step in the direction of the single standard by probibiting the coinage of silver and authorizing the minage of gold 20-mark and 10-mark pieces; and two years afterward provision was made by Imperial act for the gradual withdrawal of the old silver issues, aggregating over 1,500,000,000 marks, and for the unlimited purchase of gold by the Imperial Bank and the issue of paper against hin accordance with the procedure of the Bank of England. It was in 1873 that sales of German silver were begun on a large scale, and preparations were made iff-the United States for the resumption of gold payments. It was in that year that silver was demonetized in the United States, as the Populists are never weary of proclaiming; and it was about the same time that the States and every great country in the world began to accumulate reserves of gold. All these monetary movements were in progress during the 70's. let in 1881 the price of wheat had fallen only \$4d in comparison with the average quotation of 1800. If silver demonstration has been, as the Populist financiers loudly assert, the chief and almost only cause of the decline in the price of Wheat, which has been rulnous to farming intertils throughout the world, it is at least remarkwie that the effects of financial administration of legislation in the United States and in Eu-100 were not produced in the 70's rather than in

#### TEMPORARY ADVANCES IN PRICES.

The contraction of supply during the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars in 1871 and 1877, and subsequently in 1891, during the Bussian famine, caused an immediate rise in the Fire of wheat as shown by the table of annual tverages. Monetary changes had nothing whatever to do with the operation of this universal law of supply and demand. Three times during these twenty-four years there was a tremendous thrinkage of production, and at once the price wheat rose independently of all monetary Wicles and the relations of gold and silver. If contraction of supply produced this inevitable result, it would not be unreasonable to infer that an unexampled enlargement of supply would be equally effective in lowering prices Without reference to monetary standards and Ostems. That there has been during the tighties an enlargement of supply of exceptional regnitude is undeniable, and with the single aception of the Russian famine year it has coninued until this day.

Between 1878 and 1881 the United States hipped to Europe 500,000,000 bushels of grain, more than double the quantity exported duras any previous triennial period. From that ine American competition in wheat growing as been felt with tremendous effect in Western Europe. The acreage in wheat in the United States, which was 19,000,000 in 1869, was 40,-600,600 in 1891, and while the fluctuations were treat from year to year there was a redistribution of wheat-growing area from less fertile districts in the older States to new lands beyond the Mississippi. In 1882 the wheat acreage of the Dakotas was 720,000; in 1892 it was 5,000,-606, or more than double the wheat acreage of the United Kingdom. Mr. R. F. Crawford, the eminent expert of the Agricultural Department in England, in the course of a recent paper before the Royal Statistical Society, referred to this expansion of fresh areas of cultivation beyoud the Mississippi as one of the chief causes of the rapid decline of the price of wheat since 1882

only force at work in depressing prices through the enlargement of supply. The export of wheat from Russia was 266,087,000 bushels between 1869 and 1873; and it was 591,497,000 between 1889 and 1893; and there is a belt of rich, black earth extending beyond the Ural Mountains into Siberia which promises to exceed in fertility the best farming land in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Argentina has also become a formidable competitor in the wheat trade, over 1,600,000 tons having been shipped from that country in 1894.

In view of this enormous increase of production in new wheatfields in America, Russia and Argentina, the diminishing column of average prices from 1881 downward, does not require diffuse explanation. A decline of 2s. 44d. in twelve years is the natural effect of a vastly augmented supply, facilitated by railway extensions and a reduction of freights by land and sea. Mr. Crawford concludes exhaustive investigation of this subject with the comprehensive statement that "the fall is mainly the manifestation of a natural economic process, consisting in the settlement of new lands and the consequent extension of the margin of cultivation to regions where the cost of production is much below that of the older centres of population," and that what is called the fall in the price of wheat has consisted largely of an approximation of the prices in importing countries to those in the great exporting countries, owing to improvements in transport and reductions in the cost

#### PRODUCTION IN THE LEAD.

Production has so far outrun consumption that only countries having the most fertile soil can now raise wheat profitably. In the United Kingdom there has been an uninterrupted decline of about 50 per cent in wheat acreage. and there has been a shrinkage of production in the United States east of the Mississippi since 1879. Yet the new fields are so prolific that the price continues to fall, and agricultural interests are overwhelmed with depression. The world is suffering to-day less from the lack of anything that it wants than from the expearly 45 per cent. This shrinkage of domestic cessive abundance of everything that it requires for the maintenance of life.

> It is foreign competition that is recognized throughout the agricultural districts of the United Kingdom as the main cause of low prices and unprofitable farming. When statisticians like Mr. Crawford demonstrate that the cost of wheat production is 100 in England, 57 in Dakota, 54 in Russia and 66 in India, they virtu ally exclude monetary factors from the problem of the fall of prices and the ruin of English wheat farming. It is foreign competition that has converted nearly one-half of the wheat acreage of the United Kingdom into pasturage during the last fifty years because the returns for the labor of tillage are inadequate. Not only wheat farming, but special industries like hop-farming and barley raising, are confronted every year with increasing foreign importations and are rapidly declining, and land is everywhere going out of tillage. Dairy farming is exposed to destructive competition from Denmark, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany and Sweden, the imports of butter, cheese and eggs during 1895 amounting to \$100,000,000; and market gardening shares the same fate. In consequence of the decline of agricultural industries of all kinds there has been a continuous shrinkage of the value of farming lands, as is shown wherever a foreclosure sale is forced in any portion of the United Kingdom.

#### OBVIOUS CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

All these results of foreign competition from cheaper and more productive areas of production are so obvious that the English farming population is in no doubt respecting the main cause of agricultural depression and low prices. It never enters into the farmer's mind that wheat has been forced down with silver and that he has been "crucified on a cross of gold. He knows well enough that he has been undersold in his own market by foreign producers and that the unrestricted competition of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Russia and Argentina has proved destructive to English agriculture.

. For while it is true, as the Populist financier affirms, that wheat and sliver have declined in price since 1869, it does not follow that the fall of one has been the effect of the depreciation of the other. The same general cause has produced the same effect. The increase in the production of silver during that period has been even more remarkable than the increase in the supply of wheat. In 1870 the world's production of silver v.as \$55,663,000; in 1894 it was \$215,404,600; and this enormous increase in the supply has cheapened it one-half. During the same period wheat has fallen in price 2s. 83id., and from similar causes. Wheat and silver have gone down together in consequence of overproduction, especially in the United States. The only years when wheat has risen in price have been years of European war and famine. The prices of wheat and silver have been regulated by the lowest cost of production and by the operation of the natural law of demand and supply. This of the Latin Union discontinued silver coinage is not the teaching of the Populist, but it is the inexorable logic of the world's recent experi-

#### THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

THE TRIBUTE	
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	
	\$5.00
Robert Moore	1.75
Children at Sound Beach, (Special)	200.00
	95 00
	25 00
E J and F A T	5.00
	1.00
	5.00
S. M. Passengers of train from Claverack, N. Y. Grent	5.00
Neck, Long Island, Brough and Anna Fleid.	19.00
E canor and Annie Smith Mrs. E. A. Lyla, for transportation of children	101 40
P. H. H. Previously acknowledged	23,386 10
Total, September 19, 1896	\$23,554 25

AN INFECTED BARK IN QUARANTINE Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20.-The infected Norwegian Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20.—The interted Norwegian bark Tenax Proposite, which passed in Friday evening with the dead body of her captain aboard and two of her crew very ill, has been towed to Fisherman's Island quarantine station. The vessel is bound for New-York.

### ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

THE DANGER OF POPULAR CLAMOR.

From The New-Orleans Picayune. Whether Lord Salisbury will be able to resist the popular clamor it is difficult to foresee; but it is very certain that Great Britain is in no position to cope with the rest of Europe, and the wisest public men of the day have advised against such a course.

#### ENGLAND'S SERIOUS POSITION.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The English position is really a serious one. The people are clamoring for something to be done against the Sultan, but the Government knows that the Sultan is practically in the hands of Russia, and that any forcible action would simply invite the Russian occupation of Constantinople, against the Russian occupation of Constantinople, against which the whole policy of the country, in peace and war, has been strenuously directed for generations. From The Philadelphia Times.

### AN ABSURD SUGGESTION.

From The Chicago Journal.

The American people sympathize with the suffering Armenians, it is true, but when it comes to this country's entering into an offensive and defensive alliance for the purpose of protecting the British interests in the Dardenellea, that is quite another matter. The American interest in the Armenian is social, not political. From The Chicago Journal.

## FOOLISH NATIONAL JEALOUSY.

From The Providence Journal This perenmai jealousy over Turkey is fooligh and wasteful. Surely the "sick man" has been propped up long enough. Nothing would be more welcome on this side of the ocean, at any rate, than to hear that the invalid had finally succumbed to his fetal malady.

#### CAN RUSSIA SAVE 1T?

From The Buillaid Commercial.

So intense is the passionate hatred of the Sultan ist in the person of Dr. Drasch, who was killed in a very unusual manner while ascending the Morchita in the property of the Powers that it seems as if not even the old bugbear of Russian occupation of Constantinopie would be able again to save that he got within 20 yards of the summit when that he got within 20 yards of the summit when that he got within 20 yards of the summit when that he got within 20 yards of the summit when the slipped. As he fell the rope which connected the summit when the slipped in the summit when the slipped in the summit when the slipped.

CARLIST INSURRECTION IMMINENT IN SPAIN.

DON CARLOS'S HAND TO BE FORCED-GERMANY QUARANTINES RUSSIAN GEESE-QUEEN WIL-

> -GERMANY'S COLONY IN BRAZIL-STRANGE

The condition of affairs in Spain is daily becoming more critical. The Carlists are reported, on good authority, to be arming all over the country, and a Carlist insurrection of unprecedented gravity is liable to break out at any moment, with or without the previous consent of Don Carlos, who could not do otherwise than place himself at the head of his

If one is to judge by the results, the recent interview between Emperor William and Czar Nicolas at Breslau has not been much of a success. For no sooner had the Muscovite monarch ended his visit and left the country than the German Government issued a decree imposing a severe quarantine on Russian geese.

The confirmation of Queen Wilhelmine of the Netherlands has been definitely fixed for October 24, and it is understood that the announcement of her betrothal will take place immediately after-ward.

Now that the Emperor of Austria has definitely eliminated his eldest nephew, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, from the succession to the throne and substituted the latter's younger brother, Otto, as heir-apparent in his place, Francis has miraculously recovered from his severe illness, and is to such an extent restored to health that his uncle has just reappointed him to an important command in the army. Yet only a few months ago the Archduk army. Yet only a few months ago the Archduke was reported dying of tuberculosis, and it was declared that at the best he could live only two weeks. Inasmuch as it is known that he has all along been opposed to the idea of ascending the throne on the death of the Emperor, and that his one object in life is to marry the widowed Archduchess Crown Princess Stephanie, which he was constitutionally debarred from doing as long as he remained in the direct line of succession to the crown, there is every reason to believe that his illiness has been due more to motives of policy than to real physical causes.

The marked decrease in the emigration from Great Britain, coupled with the official announce-ment just issued in London to the effect that the customs receipts for the financial year just ender customs receipts for the infancial year since 1870,"
have been "the largest in any one year since 1870,"
show that England is enjoying at the present moment an era of prosperity that corresponds curiously
enough to the bad economic showing of the United
States since the present Democratic Administration
assumed office.

England has at length decided to adopt the metric system of weights and measures, and the Government, in the person of its President of the Board of Trade, has drafted a bill to be submitted to Parliament at the opening of the next session. The hange has been under discussion for nearly seventy years. Extraordinary care has been taken until now to preserve the so-called Parliamentary samples of the imperial standard yard and of the im perial standard pound, the one consisting of a brass rod and the other of a brass weight, wrapped in oft paper, inclosed in silver gilt cases, which are inclosed in a bronze case, which in turn is screwed inclosed in a bronze case, which in turn is screwed up in a mahogany box, which is placed in a lead case, that, after being soldered up, is put in an oak box, which is kept bricked up in the so-called standard wall of the New Palace, Westminster. The samples are taken out at stated periods every few years to be officially examined by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the President of the Board of Trade and other great dignitaries of the realm.

Paris, although admittedly one of the most beautiful cities in the world, is determined not to on its laurels in this respect. For the French Government, through its metropolitan representative the Prefect of the Seine, has just appointed a socalled technical committee of a permanent charto act as counsellor and guide to the Ad ministration in all matters pertaining to the outward improvement of the capital, and to the organization of features of popular entertainment. Whenever any scheme having in view either the one or the other of these objects is submitted to the Government, it will be referred to this committee, composed of men of light and leading in the fields of art, architecture, horticulture, etc., whose decision will be beyond dispute.

To what extent the Sultan is indifferent to the horror excited in civilized countries by the recent outrages in Constantinople is shown by his ap-pointment of the rascally Febbl Pacha as military comt quarter of the Turkish metropolis. question is renowned for his anti-Christian feelings, and is the dignitary who, some time ago, was intrusted by the Sultan with the duty of conveying decorations and other rewards to the military officials and Kurdish chieftains responsible for the massacres of the Armenians at Sassoun and elsewhere in Asia Minor.

A number of Hamburg and Berlin colonization companies, acting in conjunction with the Ger-man Government, have just completed the purchase of an immense tract of country on this con tinent, in the Province of Santa Catharina, in South Brazil, for the purpose of establishing a German colony there. Inasmuch as the scheme is to all intents and purposes a Government one, and the Germans emigrating thither are to retain their German citizenship and adhere to their obligations to military service in the mother country, i may be questioned whether this does not co tute an infraction of the Monroe Doctrine. While tute an infraction of the Monroe Doctrine. While the Brazilian Government shows no hostility whatsoever to the constitution of an "Imperium in imperio" within its borders by Germany, it continues to manifest the most uncompromising hostility toward Italian immigration, a fact which is all the more astonishing, since, unlike the Germans, the Italians become absorbed into the Brazilian Nation. In fact, so serious is the hostility shown toward the Italians by the Brazilian Government that an Italian squadron is now on its way across the Atlantic to Rio for the purpose of demanding satisfaction.

The Belgian Government has within the last week or so begun work upon a very extensive and important system of docks at Ostend, which are estimated to cost \$20,000,000 and will entirely sweep away the present unsightly quays which form th old harbor. The docks will extend inland nearly two miles, and spacious warehouses on the model of those at Antwerp, with promenades on the top, are to be erected on the quays. The old dock now in front of the railroad station is to be filled in and converted into a public park. The work will be completed in five years.

slavery in the British protectorate of Zanzibar has led to frequent reference to the toleration of domestic slavery in Queen Victoria's possessions in India, it may be of interest to state that the Indian code renders liable to ten years in prison "any person kidnapping or abducting another for purperson kidnapping or abducting another for pu-pose of slavery." Similar punishment is inflicte on persons "who shall have concealed individual thus kidnapped or abducted." Seven years' in prisonment is provided for "whoever imports, ex-ports, removes, buys, sells or disposes of any per-son as a slave, or accepts, receives or detain against his or her will any person as a slave. Finally, a year's imprisonment and fine is impose-upen "whoever compels any person to labor agains the will of that person." From this it will be seen that the institution of domestic slavery in India is more nominal than real.

As yet there seems no prospect of any agreement between Austria and Hungary in connection with the renewal of the economic convention between the two countries. The main point at issue is the respective proportion of the national expenditure to be bore by the two moletles of the Dual Em-pire. Hungary insists that the arrangement intherto enforced, according to which she contrib-uted 31 per cent of the revenue needed for Imperial expenditure, should be maintained, whereas Austria, is equally determined to secure a readjustment whereby the Hungarian contribution should be raised to 44 per cent. to be bore by the two moleties of the Dual Em

The English Government has received a powerful stimulus to increased activity in connection with the construction of its railroad line from the east oast of Africa to Uganda by the news that a company has been formed in Berlin, composed of some of the principal bankers of Germany, for the construction of a German line with all possible speed from the coast to the Central African lakes. Emperor William's Government has undertaken to defray one-half of the cost of the enterprise, and as the route of the line through Germany's possessions in Africa has already been surveyed by Lieutenant Schiobach, work is to be begin at once, and the race of England and Germany to the great inland seas of the Dark Continent has begun in real earnest. some of the principal bankers of Germany, for the

Austria has just lost its most distinguished Alpin

him with his companions became twisted around his neck and strangled him.

According to the official regulations just published, the Baltic Canal is now open day and night on payment of dues to ships of all nations with

Owing to the high prices charged by the gas companies in England, a number of large towns, such as, for instance, Horsham and Erith, as well as London suburbs, like Wimbledon, have been com-pelled to revert to oil lighting for street lamps.

art exhibition next year. It will open in April and last till the end of October. Notice of intention to exhibit must be given not later than January 1. England is to be represented officially by a committee of Royal Academicans, on which figures the name of Mr. Sargent, and the French Government is likewise adopting measures for a suitable display of Gallic art.

#### THE PHILIPPINE REVOLT.

REBELS GAIN IN THE INTERIOR-PRISONERS PUB-LICLY EXECUTED TO STRIKE WOULD-

Madrid, Sept. 20 .- A dispatch to the "Imparcial" pine Islands are making headway in the interior

The dispatch adds that over 100 rebels, who it een captured by Spaniards, were flung into a small dungeon at Manila. The next morning fiftyfour of the prisoners were found dead, they hav-ing been suffocated during the night. The Span-iards, with the object of striking terror among the sympathizers of the rebels, make it a practice to execute their prisoners publicly. The men are taken out in batches and shot before the eyes of any one who desires to witness their death.

WEYLED DELEASES HUGUET. Havana, Sept. 20 .- Captain-General Weyler has ordered the release of Alfredo Hernandez Huguet, an American citizen, who was arrested two weeks ago. His release is conditional upon his leaving Cuba. Brenvido Satchez, a rebel leader, has been captured in Matanzas. He is wounded.

to-day, and their Imperial Majesties, accompanied y the members of their suttes, started for Scotland. The party boarded the new Russian imperial yacht Standard this afternoon, and, amid the alutes of the warships in the harbor and the dipping of dags by the merchantmen, started for

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD'S SUCCESSOR. London, Sept. 20.-Henry Howard, at present Sec

THE STEAMER VICEROY WRECKED. Nassau, N. P., Sept. 20.-The British steamer Vice roy, Captain Rollo, from Philadelphia for Havana with coal, was wrecked on the island of Abaco on

September 17. She is a total loss. Her crew have arrived here safely. The Viceroy was a schooner-rigged, steel steame

MME. NORDICA ARRIVES.

French line steamer La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre. She was met at by L. M. Ruben, of the firm of Ruben & Andrews, who have charge of her present American tour. She drove at once to the Hotel Savoy, and, pleading fatigue from the voyage, excused herself from several callers. Mme. Nordica's present trip to this country is to sing at the Worcester festival, which is the Christian which opens this week. She said that she would start for Worcester to-day, and when she comdeted her engagement there would return to New-York and almost immediately sail for Europe. It October 31 and remain until the middle of Feb-

There have been various reports about Mme. Nordica's engagements for the winter season. She was not at all communicative when this subject was broached yesterday. Her manager, Mr. Ruben, said that it was safe to say that Mme. Nordica would not sing in opera this winter. He declared that she had many engagements to sing in concert and oratorio, and that these engagements would take up a great deal of her fime, and that there was no telling whether she would get time for anything else or not.

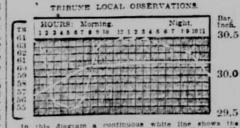
Mme. Nordica looked the picture of health yesterday, and said that she never felt better in her life.

Badminton Club and a member of the Ardsley, the ciety of Colonial Wars, has been seriously iil for

The Young Ladies' Charitable Society held its semi-annual meeting yesterday afternoon at Terrace Garden. The meeting was called to order by Miss Malvina Newman, president of the society After routine business had been transacted, Miss Newman resigned the chair to ex-Register Ferdinand Levy, who presided while an election of officers for the ensuing six months was held. cers for the ensuing six months was held. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Julia Feist, of No. 1.33 First-ave; vice-president, Miss Bella Epstein, of No. 1.443 First-ave; recording secretary, Wolphine Dunkirk, of No. 298 East One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st; financial secretary, Miss Della Well, of No. 514 Third-ave; treasurer, Rene Dunkirk, of No. 398 East One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S PORECAST. Washington, Sept. 20.—The high pressure area has noved from Konses to Virginia, diminishing in magniforth Dakota. A disturbance appears to be developing to the Central Gulf. Rain has fallen in New-England, the in the Central Gulf. Rain has fallen in New-Emghand, the middle Atlantic States, Florida, on the Gulf coast and in the Brid River of the South Valley. The temperature has follen in the Atlantic States except Florida, has remained scath nary in the Gulf States and generally risen elsewhere. Showers may be expected in the Gulf States and in the lower Mississiph Valley and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will rise east of the middle and

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY Fir New-England and Eastern New-York, fair; warmer; hwesterly winds.



In this disgram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording narometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

and cold sept 21. I.a. (ii) The weather yesterday was fair and cold. The temperature ranged between 53 and 64 degrees, the average (20%, degrees) being 10% degrees lower than that of Saturday and 14% lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.
The weather to-day will be fair and warmen.

THE SULTAN'S STRENGTH.

A NEW PHASE OF THE SITUATION GIVEN BY A BRITISH DIPLOMATIST.

GERMANY'S APATHY EXPLAINED-AN ALLEGED TRICK UPON THE CZAR-THE INTERNA-TIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

Berlin, Sept. 20.-The Hon, Michael Herbert, First Secretary to the British Embassy at Constantinople, who so efficiently acted as the substitute of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambas sador to Turkey, during the recent absence of the latter in England, is on his way to England on leave of absence. He remained four days in Vienna, and during his sojourn there he had three interviews with Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is plainly showing his desire to make for himself a historic name as a statesman by taking the initiative in dealing with the Sultan. Only time can decide whether he is a fussy intermeddler or a farsighted politician. Mr. Herbert, according to trustworthy advices which have been received here, advised Count Goluchowski to disregard the oftrepeated Turkish menaces of a general massacre of Christians in Turkey. If the Powers collectively, or England alone, should send a fleet to Constantinople, Mr. Herbert does not believe that the Sultan possesses the power to effect a general slaughter of Europeans in the Turkish capital city, and he so expressed himself to Count Goluchowski. Mr. Herbert has also been permitted to repeat to the Austrian Foreign Minister his estimate, which he sent to the British Foreign Office, of the forces on land and at sea which would be necessary to keep order at Constantinople in the event that the Sultan should be de-

The anti-Turkish meetings which have been held in the various populous centres throughout Germany show a rapidly increasing concern in the massacres of Christians in the Sultan's dominions. The Catholic clergy have not as yet taken so active a part in the agitation as the Protestant clergy have, but the Catholic laity are subscribing liberally to the Armenian relief funds and the Centrist newspapers urge the necessity of dealing with the Sultan promptly, vigrously and finally.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" announces that the Conservatives of Germany are beginning to share the indignation of the people of England at the Sultan's inhuman government, but do not favor the English demand for the deposition of the Sultan. The best scheme to be followed, the paper thinks, would be the formation of a European commis sion to control the Sultan and his Ministers by making the appointment of the latter as well as the appointment of territorial governors subject to the approval of the Ambassadors.

The "Reichsbote," a Conservative organ, pours out torrents of wrath at the alleged German apathy in the matter of the slaughter of Christians, but the question is whether or not Germany is apathetic. It is true that the Gov-Germany is apathetic. It is true that the Government suppresses any tendency on the part of the semi-official press toward public excitement against the Porte; yet from every quarter of the Empire come signs that the great political parties, the Conservative, Centrist, National, Liberal and Freisinnige, are waking up and will make it impossible for the existence of a Government having no distinctive German policy in regard to Turkey, merely saying "ditto" to the Pussion or Austrian policy. Russian or Austrian policy.

Before starting for his chateau at Alt-Aussee, Styria, Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, said a visit to Count Von Munster-Ledenburg, German Ambassador to France, who is spending his holidays at his estate in Hanover. Count von Munster will return to Paris
on October 5, and it is needless to say that as
the result of the visit of Prince von Hohenlishe
he is fully primed as to the attitude he is expected to observe throughout the sojourn of the
Czar at the French capital, which, it is understood, is to keep in the background and watch

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria presided over a Ministerial council in Vienna on Friday, at which Count Goluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Badeni, Prime Minister; Baron Banffy, Hungarian Premier, and Baron Kallay de Nagy-Kallo, Chief of the Imperial Financial Department, were present. Since the Council was held the semi-official press of Vienna have continued their attacks upon Lord Salisbury without abatement. The Berlin official circle seem to have gotten an inkling of the change seem to have gotten an installed of the change in the Austrian policy, which is less pro-Russian than formerly. Probably a factor influencing Count Goluchowski in deciding upon the change was the declaration made by Baron Banffy at the council that the dissolution of the Hun-garian Parliament had been fixed to take place in October, and that the new Parliamentary elecgarian Parliament and that the new Parliamentary elec-tions would be held in November. These occur-rences, he said, must not be accompanied by the reproach that Hungary had been made a tool of

The English so-called dynamite plot is suspected here, where police dodges are possibly better known than in England, as being a trick upon the Czar. The "National Zeitung." In an article on the subject, says: "The English news-papers have made a tremendous commotion over the affair, their articles being obviously aimed at operating upon the sensibilities of the Czar." Czar.

The first International Woman's Congress was opened here Saturday in the great hall of the Berlin City Buildings, and its sessions will last a week. Six hundred women delegates are present, and two men are in attendance as reppresent, and two men are in attendance as representatives of the women of Budapest. The proceedings yesterday were restricted to mere formalities, and to-day was devoted to a reception of the delegates. The matters of international importance to be discussed are the women's rights question, upon which F. C. French, of Washington, and Mrs. Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, will speak, among others.

TO SEND ARMENIAN REFUGEES HERE.

MESS FRANCES WILLARD HAS A PLAN TO MAKE THEM SELF-SUPPORTING.

London, Sept. 20 - "The Dully News" will tomorrow publish a letter from Lady Henry Somerset, who, with Miss Frances Willard, went to Marsellles to aid the Armenian refugees in that city. She says that the great desire of the refugees is to go to America, from which country came the educational

impuise that opened a larger world to them.

She asks "The Daily News" to collect subscriptions to pay their passage to the United States, the sum necessary being is each. She adds that Miss Willard has a plan to find them work upon their arrival which will render them self-supporting. NUBAR PACHA CONTRIBUTES \$2,000.

Cairo, Sept. 20.-Nubar Pacha, the well-known Egyptian statesman, has donated \$2,000 for the re-lief of the suffering Armenians in Turkey. Nubar Pacha is himself an Armenian by birth.

A FRESH MASSACRE IN HARPOOT. London, Sept. 20 -"The Daily News" will to-mor row publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the American Legation in that city has re-

ceived news from one of the American Consulates that a fresh massacre, in which a large number of Christians were killed, has taken place at Ehin, in the vilayet of Harpoot. ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONISTS RELEASED. Marseilles, Sept. 20.-The Armenlans who made the raid on the Imperial Ottoman Bank and who were subsequently sent to this city, where they were placed under arrest, have been released. Two of their leaders, however, have been sent to Geneva, and fifteen others have been placed on a steamer bound for Buenos Ayres.

#### FRESH AIR WORK FOR THE POOR.

The fifty-third year of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has been especially remarkable for the success of the done this summer by the department of hygiene. This department has charge of the people's baths at No. 9 Centre Market Piace, of the fresh-air tri-weekly ocean parties, and of the people's homes at West Coney Island, where convalescent mothers and children are kept for a few days at a time. It and of its fresh-air work each year kindergarten, a trained nurse, and departments in natural science and housekeeping have been added,

The children are amused while at the island in a way that is instructive. The girls may learn a little of cooking if they wish. The meals that are

prepared are always of a simple character, and yet they are cooked in such a way as to make them very palatable. The receipts for preparing these dishes are conspicuously displayed. Many of the little girls copy them, and this knowledge, together, with the desire for everything about them to be clean and orderly, which is natural after their stay at the island, enables them to be helpful in making their surroundings more pleasant when they return home.

My little daughter was attacked with a severe and DEEP-SEATED COUGH, which other remedie falled to relieve, and she had to resort to our old

stand-by, Jayne's Expectorant. It cured the child .-

The best Family Pill-Jayne's Painless Sanative

F. E. HOLDEN, Greenleaf, Minn., Oct. 15, 1895.

DIED. ANDERSON-At York Harbor, Me., September 17, 1804, suddenly, of heart failure, Henry Hill Anderson, of this city.

Funeral from Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, 4thare and 21st-st., this city, on Monday, September 21,
1806, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Kindly omit flowers,
Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Association of the Bar of the City of New-York,

Association of the Bar of the City of New-York,

The president has appointed the officers and Executive
Committee to represent the association at the funeral of
Henry H. Anderson, late Vice President of the association, on Monday, 21st inst. They are requested to meet in
the vestibule of Calvary Church at 9:45 a. m.

S. H. BROWNELL, Secretary.

The members of the Williams College Aumni Association are requested to attend the funeral of our former president, Henry H. Anderson, at Caivary Church corner of 4th-ave, and 21st-st., on Monday, September 21, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL. President. BLAKE—At Elizabeth, N. J., Elizabeth Woodruff, wife of James R. Blake. Funeral private.

BLAKE—At Elizabeta, N. of James R. Blake.
Funeral private.
Interment at Waterford. N. Y.
HAMMANN—On September 19. Margaretha, beloved wife of Valentine Hammann, aged 79 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 10 Charles-St.,
Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
Friends respectfully invited to attend.
Interment private, Wednesday.
HOWELL—On Saturday, September 19, 1896, at his residence, No. 49 5th-ave. Thomas A. Howell, eldest son of Benjamin H. Howell, in the 5th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-ave. and 10th-st., on Monday, September 21, at 5:30 p. m.
Interment at Greenport, Long Island, on Tuesday.
KANE—On September 19, at his residence, Newport, Interment at Overpoor, 100 at his residence. Newport, R. L. after a long liness, Walter Langdon Kane, eldest a not the late Delancey Kane, in his 54th year. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newport, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, September 22. Interment at Newport.

LEE-At Bar Harbor, Me., on September 19, after a brief illness, William Lawrence, infant son of William Henry Lewrence and Katharine McLane Lee. Funeral services and interment at Bar Harbor.

MIX-In this city, September 19, Colonel James B. Mix, in the 57th year of his age. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., at convenience of relatives.

at convenience of relatives.

MOLLESON—At her residence, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, September 18, 1896, Anna Louise wife of George Elius Molleson and daughter of M. Louise and the late N. F. Bates, Ir. Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, N. Y., Minday, September 21, at 12 o'clock.

The 9:96 a. m. Harlem train will stop at Bedford station. Carriages will meet train.

MURIDOCK—In Brooklyn, September 18, 1896, Abigail Thompson Miller, widow of Warren Murdock, Puneral services will be held at her late residence, 33 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, September 21, at 2 p. m.

PHELPS Suddenly, on Saturday, September 19, Arthur Phelps, aged 11 years and 11 months, son of Luther B Pricipe, and Presbyterian Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 10 a.m. Relatives and friends are invited. PRATT At his country residence, Baltimore, Md., on the evening of September 17, Enoch Pratt, in the 89th year

of his age.

SOUTHWICK—Suddenly, on Sunday, September 20, John

Claffin Southwick, in the first year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No.
43 West 46th-st., on Tuesday, September 22, at 12

lly requested that no flowers be ser STEWART In this city, September 20, Mary Stewart, daughter of the late William Stewart, aged 16 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FFORY—On September IS, of heart failure, Maria, wife of Jacob Story, aged 87 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, Monday, September 21, at her sonic residence Park st. Upper Montclair, on arrival of 12 m. train, Greenwood Lake R. R., foot of Chambers-st.; 11.55 a. m. foot of 23d-st.

Interment at Greenwood.

COLLMER—At her residence, Caracas, Venezuela, Ana Boulton, wife of Gustav Vollmer and daughter of the late Henry L. Boulton, of Caracas.

YOUNG-ON Saturday, September 19, William Young-Services at his late residence. No. 18 Hart-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, September 22, at 8 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to be present. WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Office No. 20 E. 23d-et.
Woodlawn Station (24th Ward) Harlem Railroad.

## Special Notices

Bangs & Co. 91 AND 93 FIFTH AVE.

Will Sell at Auction WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AT 8, A COLLECTION OF BOOKS, General Literature, Periodicals, and Engraved Portraits,

and Miscellaneous Books. Mrs. McElrath's home-made preserves, jellies, pick-s, &c., put up in glass. Orders received 303 Degraw-st., rooklyn, N. Y.

Headquarters. Net Banners, Flags, Uniforms orches, &c. C. B. & O. Co., 5 Murray, opposite City

Postoffice Notice.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY-At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Spree, via Southampton and Bremen detters for Iceland must be

TUESDAY—At 7. a. m. for Europe, per s. s. "Spree, via Southampton and Bremen detters for Ireland must be directed" 'per Spree').
WEINESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. 'St. Louis, via Southampton detters for Ireland must be directed 'per St. Louis'); at 9 a. m. supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. "Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Reigium direct, per s. s. Westernland, via Antwerp dietters must be directed 'per Westernland'). THIRDAY—At 4 a. m. for Surope, per s. s. "Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. SATURDAY—At 4 a. m. for Surope, per s. s. "Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. SATURDAY—At 2:15 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. 'La Gascogne, via Havre detters for other parts of Europe must be directed 'per La Gascogne'); at 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. fluciania, via Queenstown; at S a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Masadam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed 'per Massdam'); at S a. m. for Genoa, per s. s. Fulla detters must be directed 'per Furnessia'); at 11 s. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Furnessia, via Giasgow detters must be directed 'per facility and Giasgow dettered 'per Hekia').

ters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Hekla detters must be directed "per Hekla").

\*\*Printed mattet, etc.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays. Thursdays and Sacurdays take printed matter, etc., for dermany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesdays take specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for direct matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary Transatiantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamer, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of salling of steamer. MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST

INDIES, ETC

mails of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Mails For South and Central America. West industry 11 a. m.) for Central America (except Casta Rica) and South Pacific County of the Central America (except Casta Rica) and South Pacific Casta (except Casta Rica) and South Rica (except Casta Rica) and South Rica (except Casta Rica) and South Rica (except Rica) and Rica)

malis for China and Japan, per s. s. Braemer (from Tacoma) close here daily up to October 31 at 6:30 p.m. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, per s. s. Doric (from San Francisco), close here daily up to Settlember 24 at 6:30 p.m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco), close here daily up to Settlember 24 at 6:30 p.m. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii and Fiji Islands ospecially addressed only), per s. s. Warrimoo (from Vancouver), close here daily after September 12 and up to October 11 at 6:30 p.m. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only), per s. s. Empress of India (from Vancouver), close here daily after September 12 and up to October 13 at 6:30 p.m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), New Zealsnol, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Martposs (from San Francisco), close here daily up to October 10 at 7:30 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. or or arrival at New York of s. s. Umbria with British mails for Australia). Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close here daily up to October 14 at 6:30 p.m.

Transpectite mails are forwarded to port of satling daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster,

Postoffice, New York, N. Y., September 13, 1998.

American industry has not been, however, the

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

maximum draught of 8 meters, breadth of 20 meters, length of 135 and height of 40 meters. Foreign warships cannot enter the canal until permission has been obtained through diplomatic channels. No indemnity will be given for damages sustained by ships in the canal even when the canal officials are at fault. HELMINE'S CONFIRMATION-DID THE

Venice is to be the scene of another international

BE INSURGENTS WITH FEAR.

from Hong Kong says that the rebels in the Philip-At Cavite the insurgents captured the monastery there and massacred the monks, putting them to death with knives. Spanish warships afterward started a bombardment of the rebel position, but the shots fell short, and no harm was done to the

THE CZAR ON THE WAY TO BALMORAL. Copenhagen, Sept. 20.-The visit of the Czar and 'zarina to the King and Queen of Denmark ended

ping of dags by the merchantmen, started for Leith, where they will proceed by a special train to Balmotal. According to the present programme Their Ma-jesties will be the guests of Queen Victoria for two weeks, after which they will go to Paris. The Standard will be escorted to Leith by the yacht Polar Star, on which the Czar and Czarina trav-elled to Copenhagen from Kiel.

retary of the British Embassy to France, has been appointed Minister to the Netherlands, in place of Sir Horace Rumbold, who was last month appointed British Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

of 1.3% tons. She was built at Sunderland in 1887, and was owned by A. C. Dow & Co., of Liverpool. Her engines were of the triple expansion type. She had four builkheads and carried water ballast tanks.

WINTER.

J. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE ILL. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, president of the ciety of Colonial Wars, has been seriously ill for five weeks at The Larches, Irvington-on-Hudson, the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse. He has typhold fever, and Dr. Con-tant, the attending physician, says he will be un-table to speak definitely of the case for ten days, though he feels hopeful of Mr. Whitehouse's re-covery, Mr. Whitehouse is in the banking and stock-brokerage business at No. 45 Broad-st.

# YOUNG LADIES' CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

#### THE WEATHER REPORT.

southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania,
New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair;
warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly,
For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York,
fair; warmer; light to fresh southerly winds.

Tribune Office, Sept. 21, 1 a. m - The weather

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Pills.